

ONE VARIABLE EQUATIONS IN TORSION-FREE HYPERBOLIC GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Let Γ be a torsion-free hyperbolic group. We show that the set of solutions of any system of equations with one variable in Γ is a finite union of points and cosets of centralizers if and only if any two-generator subgroup of Γ is free.

1. INTRODUCTION

Equations with one variable in free groups have been studied by Lyndon [Lyn60], Lorents [Lor63, Lor68], and Appel [App68], among others, and the conclusion is that the set of solutions of a finite system of equations with one variable is a finite union of points and cosets of centralizers. However, Lorents announced his result without proof and the proof of Appel contains a gap [Bau74]. In [CR00], Chiswell and Remeslennikov gave a proof of this result, by using coordinate groups and Lyndon length functions in ultrapowers of free groups. In this paper we shall be concerned with a description of equations with one variable in a more larger class of groups.

Theorem 1.1. *Let Γ be a nonabelian torsion-free hyperbolic group such that any two-generator subgroup of Γ is free. Then the set of solutions of a system of equations with one variable in Γ is a finite union of points and cosets of centralizers.*

We notice that nonfree torsion-free hyperbolic groups whose two-generator subgroups are free exist. For instance by taking a nonfree hyperbolic group which is a limit group of free groups, we obtain such examples. The precedent theorem is no longer true if we drop the assumption that two-generator subgroups of Γ are free, and in fact we have the following equivalence.

Theorem 1.2. *Let Γ be a nonabelian torsion-free hyperbolic group. Then the following properties are equivalent:*

- (1) *the set of solutions of a system of equations with one variable in Γ is a finite union of points and cosets of centralizers;*
- (2) *any two-generator subgroup of Γ is free.*

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As a consequence of Theorem 1.1 is that any quantifier-free formula in a torsion-free hyperbolic group satisfying the hypothesis of the theorem, is a boolean combination of cosets of centralizers. It follows in particular that any proper subgroup of a torsion-free hyperbolic group, under the hypothesis of the theorem, which is definable by a quantifier-free formula, is cyclic. However this property is not true in any torsion-free hyperbolic group and has a simple proof (see the end of the appendix).

Our approach to prove Theorem 1.1 is to use coordinate groups of varieties as in [CR00], and the structure of restricted Γ -limit groups obtained from Sela's work on limit groups of torsion-free hyperbolic groups [Sel02]. In the next section we prove the main result, while the appendix is devoted to the proof of an intermediate result on the structure of restricted Γ -limit groups.

2. EQUATIONS WITH ONE VARIABLE

Let G be a group. A G -group H is a group having an isomorphic fixed copy of G which we will identify with G . A homomorphism $h : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ between two G -groups is called a G -homomorphism if for any $g \in G$, $h(g) = g$. A G -isomorphism is defined analogously and we use the notation $H_1 \cong_G H_2$.

If X is set, we denote by $G[X]$ the free product $G * F(X)$ where $F(X)$ is the free group on X . If $X = \bar{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ we use the notation $G[\bar{x}]$.

For an element $w(\bar{x}) \in G[\bar{x}]$ and a tuple $\bar{g} = (g_1, \dots, g_n) \in G^n$ we denote by $w(\bar{g})$ the element of G obtained by replacing each x_i by g_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$). A *variety* in G^n is a set of the form

$$V(S) = \{\bar{g} \in G^n \mid w(\bar{g}) = 1 \text{ in } G \text{ for all } w \in S\},$$

for some $S \subseteq G[\bar{x}]$. For any $S \subseteq G[\bar{x}]$ we use the notation $S(\bar{x}) = 1$ as an abbreviation for the system of equations $\{w(\bar{x}) = 1 \mid w \in S\}$. The group G is called *equationally noetherian* if for any $n \geq 1$ and any subset S of $G[\bar{x}]$ there exists a finite subset $S_0 \subseteq S$ such that $V(S) = V(S_0)$. A subset of G^n is *closed* if it is the intersection of finite union of varieties. This defines a topology on G^n , called the *Zariski topology*. Then G is equationally noetherian if and only if for any $n \geq 1$, the Zariski topology on G^n is noetherian [BMR99].

If G is equationally noetherian, then for any variety $V(S)$ in G^n one associates to it its irreducible components, which are also varieties. For more details on these notions we refer the reader to [BMR99].

[Sel02, Theorem 1.22] states that any system of equations (without parameters) in finitely many variables is equivalent in a torsion-free hyperbolic group to a finite subsystem. This property is equivalent, when the group under consideration G is finitely generated, to the fact that G is equationally noetherian. Hence, we have the following.

Fact 2.1. [Sel02, Theorem 1.22] *A torsion-free hyperbolic group is equationally noetherian.* \square

It follows that the set of solutions of a system of equations is a finite union of irreducible varieties, and thus the study of such sets is reduced to the study of irreducible varieties. This section is devoted to prove the following theorem which is a generalization of [CR00, Theorem 5.3].

Theorem 2.2. *Let Γ be a nonabelian torsion-free hyperbolic group such that any two-generator subgroup of Γ is free. If V is a proper nonempty irreducible variety in Γ then either V is a singleton or V is a coset of a centralizer.*

Theorem 1.1 is a mere consequence of Theorem 2.2. Concerning quantifier-free formulas, since Γ is a nonabelian CSA-group, there exist two elements $c, d \in \Gamma$ such that $C_\Gamma(c, d) = C_\Gamma(c) \cap C_\Gamma(d) = 1$, and thus we can write $V = aC_\Gamma(c) \cap aC_\Gamma(d)$ when $V = \{a\}$.

Let G be a group and S a subset of $G[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. We let

$$G_S(\bar{x}) = \langle G[x_1, \dots, x_n] | w(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1, w \in S \rangle,$$

and we let

$$\bar{S} = \{w(\bar{x}) \in G[\bar{x}] | G \models \forall \bar{x} (S(\bar{x}) = 1 \Rightarrow w(\bar{w}) = 1)\}.$$

The group $G_{\bar{S}}(\bar{x})$ is called the *coordiante group* associated to S or to $V(S)$. We notice that for any $w \in G[\bar{x}]$, $G_{\bar{S}}(\bar{x}) \models w(\bar{x}) = 1$ if and only if $w \in \bar{S}$.

In order to prove the above theorem we shall need Lemma 2.4 below, which connects the structure of a variety to the structure of its coordiante group. First, we prove the following technical proposition of independent interest.

Proposition 2.3. *Let G be a group, H a subgroup of G and suppose that G is generated by $H \cup \{s\}$ for some $s \in G$.*

(1) *Let $G = \langle H, t | [A, t] = 1 \rangle$ and suppose that:*

(i) *A is malnormal in H ;*

(ii) *for any $u \in H$ either $u \in A$ or $\langle u, A \rangle$ is the natural free product $\langle u \rangle * A$.*

Then there exist $h_1, h_2 \in H$ such that $s^{\pm 1} = h_1 t h_2$.

(2) *Let $G = \langle H, t | A^t = B \rangle$ and suppose that:*

(i) *A and B are malnormal in H and G is seperated;*

(ii) *for any $u \in H$ either $u \in A$ or $\langle u, A \rangle$ is the natural free product $\langle u \rangle * A$ and similarly for B .*

Then there exist $h_1, h_2 \in H$ such that $s^{\pm 1} = h_1 t h_2$.

(3) *Let $G = H *_{A=B} K$ and suppose that:*

(i) *A is malnormal in H and B is malnormal in K ;*

(ii) *for any $u \in H$ either $u \in A$ or $\langle u, A \rangle$ is the natural free product $\langle u \rangle * A$, and similarly for B in K .*

Then there exist $h \in H, k \in K$ such that $s^{\pm 1} = hk$.

Proof.

(1) If $v(\bar{x}, y)$ is a word in the free group with basis $\bar{x} \cup \{y\}$, we denote by $\exp_y(v)$ the exponent sum of y in v .

Let s' be a cyclically reduced conjugate of s . Since $H \cup \{s\}$ generates G , there is a word $w(\bar{x}, y)$ such that $t = w(\bar{h}, s)$ for some tuple \bar{h} of H . By the abelianization of G , we have $\exp_t(w(\bar{h}, s)) = \exp_t(s')\exp_s(w)$. Therefore $\exp_t(s') = \pm 1$. Hence the number of occurrences of t in s' is odd. We have $s = s'^g$ for some $g \in G$. We claim now that $g \in H$ and $|s'| = 1$, where $|\cdot|$ denotes the length of normal forms.

Suppose towards a contradiction that $|s'| \geq 1$ and thus $|s| \geq 3$. Using the fact that $\exp_t(s') = \pm 1$ and the malnormality of A , a simple count shows that

$$(1) \quad |s^2| > |s|,$$

and using also calculations with normal forms, we get for any $h, h' \in H$, with $h \neq 1, h' \neq 1$, that

$$(2) \quad |hs^{\pm 1}h's^{\pm 1}| > |hs^{\pm 1}|, |h's^{\pm 1}|.$$

Using (1) and (2), by [OH06, Lemma 4.2], we get that for any sequence h_1, \dots, h_n of nontrivial elements of H , for any sequence $\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ of \mathbb{Z} , $\varepsilon_i \neq 0$,

$$|s^{\varepsilon_0}h_1s^{\varepsilon_1}h_2 \cdots h_ns^{\varepsilon_n}| \geq |s| > 1,$$

and thus $t \notin \langle H, s \rangle$; which is a contradiction.

Therefore $|s'| = 1$ and we write $s' = ut^\varepsilon v$, where $\varepsilon = \pm 1$. To simplify, we may assume that $\varepsilon = 1$. Write $g = h_0t^{\varepsilon_1}h_1 \cdots t^{\varepsilon_n}h_n$ in normal form. Replacing s by $h_n^{-1}sh_n$ and s' by $h_1^{-1}utvh_1$ we may assume without loss of generality that $h_0 = h_n = 1$.

We claim now that $h_1, \dots, h_{n-1} \in A$. Suppose that for some i , $h_i \notin A$. Then proceeding as above, a simple count with normal forms, shows that for any $h, h' \in H$, with $h \neq 1, h' \neq 1$, that $|hs^{\pm 1}h's^{\pm 1}| > |hs^{\pm 1}|, |h's^{\pm 1}|$, and we get a contradiction as above by [OH06, Lemma 4.2].

Hence we get $g = at^p$ for some $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $a \in A$. Replacing again u by $a^{-1}u$ and v by va , we may assume that $a = 1$. Hence $s = t^{-p}utvt^p$.

We claim that either $v \in A$ or $u \in A$. Suppose that $v \notin A$ and $u \notin A$. Then proceeding as above, we see also that a simple calculation with normal forms, shows that for any $h, h' \in H$, with $h \neq 1, h' \neq 1$, that $|hs^{\pm 1}h's^{\pm 1}| > |hs^{\pm 1}|, |h's^{\pm 1}|$, which is a contradiction by [OH06, Lemma 4.2].

Hence $v \in A$ or $u \in A$. We treat only the case $v \in A$, the other case being similar. Replacing again u by ua , we may assume that $v = 1$. Therefore $s = t^{-p}ut^{p+1}$. Clearly by (ii) we have $\langle u, A \rangle = \langle u \rangle * A$.

We claim that for any sequence h_1, \dots, h_n of nontrivial elements of H , for any sequence $\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ of \mathbb{Z} , $\varepsilon_i \neq 0$, the normal form of the

product

$$s^{\varepsilon_0} h_1 s^{\varepsilon_1} h_2 \cdots h_n s^{\varepsilon_n},$$

is of the form

$$t^{\delta_1} d_1 \cdots t^{\delta_p} d_p t^q,$$

where $\delta_i = \pm 1$, $q \in \{p, p+1\}$, $d_i \in H$, and $d_p \in \langle u, A \rangle$ with the property that the last element of the normal form of d_p , with respect to the structure $\langle u, A \rangle = \langle u \rangle * A$, is $u^{\pm 1}$.

The proof is by induction on n and the detailed verification is left to the reader.

Hence we conclude that for any sequence h_1, \dots, h_n of nontrivial elements of H , for any sequence $\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ of \mathbb{Z} , $\varepsilon_i \neq 0$,

$$|s^{\varepsilon_0} h_1 s^{\varepsilon_2} h_2 \cdots h_n s^{\varepsilon_n}| \geq 2,$$

and thus $t \notin \langle H, s \rangle$; a final contradiction.

(2) This case is similar to (1). Proceeding as above, we conclude that $s = g^{-1}utvg$, and we suppose that $g \notin H$. Then, as before we may assume that $g = t^{\varepsilon_1} h_1 \cdots h_{n_1} t^{\varepsilon_{n_1}}$. At this stage, by using the fact that G is separated, we get $g = t^{\pm 1}$ and we assume without loss of generality that $g = t$. Hence $s = t^{-1}utvt$. Then, as above, we may assume that $v \in B$ and, without loss of generality $v = 1$ and thus $s = t^{-1}ut^2$. Then as before, for any sequence h_1, \dots, h_n of nontrivial elements of H , for any sequence $\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ of \mathbb{Z} , $\varepsilon_i \neq 0$, the normal form of the product

$$s^{\varepsilon_0} h_1 s^{\varepsilon_2} h_2 \cdots h_n s^{\varepsilon_n},$$

is of the form

$$t^{\delta_1} d_1 \cdots t^{\delta_p} d_p t^q,$$

where $\delta_i = \pm 1$, $q \geq 1$, $d_i \in H$, and $d_p \in \langle u, A \rangle$ with the property that the last element of the normal form of d_p , with respect to the structure $\langle u, A \rangle = \langle u \rangle * A$, is $u^{\pm 1}$. The proof is by induction on n and the detailed verification is left to the reader. We conclude that $t \notin \langle H, s \rangle$; a final contradiction.

(3) This case is also similar to (1) and (2). Write $s = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n$ in normal form. We claim that $n \leq 2$.

Suppose first by contradiction that $n \geq 4$. Using calculations with normal forms, we find that $|hy^{\pm 1} h' y^{\pm 1}| > |hy^{\pm 1}|, |h' y^{\pm 1}|$ for any h, h' with $h \neq 1$ and $h' \neq 1$. Hence by [OH06, Lemma 4.2], for any nontrivial elements $h_1, \dots, h_n \in H$, for any sequence p_1, \dots, p_n of \mathbb{Z} , $p_i \neq 0$, we have

$$|h_1 y^{p_1} \cdots h_n y^{p_n}| > |y| > 1,$$

which is clearly a contradiction. Therefore $n \leq 3$. Suppose that $n = 3$. We treat only the case $y_1 \in H$, the other case being similar.

We claim now that for any sequence h_1, \dots, h_n of nontrivial elements of H , for any sequence $\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ of \mathbb{Z} , $\varepsilon_i \neq 0$, the normal form of the product

$$s^{\varepsilon_0} h_1 s^{\varepsilon_2} h_2 \cdots h_n s^{\varepsilon_n},$$

is of the form

$$d_1 \cdots d_p d_{p+1},$$

where $p \geq 2$, $d_{p+1} \in \{y_1^{\pm 1}, y_3^{\pm 1}\}$, and $d_p \in \langle y_2, B \rangle$ with the property that the last element of the normal form of d_p , with respect to the structure $\langle y_2, B \rangle = \langle y_2 \rangle * B$, is $y_2^{\pm 1}$. Which is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let G be a group and $S \subseteq G[x]$.*

- (1) *If $G_{\bar{S}}(x) \cong_G G$ then $V(S)$ is a singleton.*
- (2) *If $G_{\bar{S}}(x) \cong_G G * \mathbb{Z}$ then $V(S) = G$.*
- (3) *If $G_{\bar{S}}(x) \cong_G \langle G, t | [A, t] = 1 \rangle$, where A is a nontrivial mal-normal cyclic subgroup of G , and G satisfies the property that any two-generator subgroup of G is free, then $V(S) = uC_G(A)^v$ for some $u, v \in G$.*

Proof. (1) Let $h : G_{\bar{S}}(x) \rightarrow G$ be a G -isomorphism. Then $h(x) \in G$ and thus $x \in G$. Hence $xg^{-1} \in \bar{S}$ for some $g \in G$. Therefore $V(S) = \{g\}$.

(2) Let $h : G_{\bar{S}}(x) \rightarrow G * \mathbb{Z}$ be a G -isomorphism. Clearly $h(x) \notin G$. Hence the subgroup $\langle G, h(x) \rangle$ is the natural free product $G * \langle h(x) \rangle$. Therefore if $G_{\bar{S}}(x) \models w(x) = 1$, where $w \in S$, then $G * \langle t \rangle \models w(t) = 1$. Hence $G \models \forall tw(t) = 1$ and thus $V(S) = G$.

(3) Let $h : G_{\bar{S}}(x) \rightarrow \langle G, t | [A, t] = 1 \rangle$ be a G -isomorphism. Since $G \cup \{h(x)\}$ generates the HNN-extension under consideration, $h(x) = u_0 t^\varepsilon v$ where $\varepsilon = \pm 1$ and $u_0, v \in G$ by Proposition 2.3. Without loss of generality we may assume that $\varepsilon = 1$.

We claim that $V(S) = uC_G(A)^v$, where $u = u_0v$. Let $g \in G$ be a solution of the system $S(x) = 1$. Then there exists a G -homomorphism $f : G_{\bar{S}}(x) \rightarrow G$ such that $f(x) = g$. Hence $g = u_0 f(t)v$. Since $[t, a] = 1$ for all $a \in A$ we get $[f(t), a] = 1$ for all $a \in A$ and thus $g \in uC_G(A)^v$.

We have $G_{\bar{S}}(x) = \langle G, x | x = u_0 tv, [A, t] = 1 \rangle$. Hence for any $w \in S$, $w(x) = 1$ is a consequence of the precedent presentation. Let $g \in uC_G(A)^v$. Then, using the precedent presentation, there exists a G -homomorphism $f : G_{\bar{S}}(x) \rightarrow G$ such that $f(x) = g$. Hence for any $w \in S$, $w(g) = 1$, by the precedent observation. We conclude that $V(S) = uC_G(A)^v$ and this terminates the proof. \square

Using Lemma 2.4, the proof of Theorem 2.2 is reduced to the proof of the following theorem which is a generalization of [CR00, Theorem 5.1].

Theorem 2.5. *Let Γ be a nonabelian torsion-free hyperbolic group such that any two-generator subgroup of Γ is free. The coordinate group $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$ of the nonempty irreducible variety $V(S) \subseteq \Gamma$ satisfies one of the following:*

- (1) $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x) \cong_\Gamma \Gamma$;
- (2) $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x) \cong_\Gamma \Gamma * \mathbb{Z}$;
- (3) $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x) \cong_\Gamma \langle \Gamma, t | [u, t] = 1 \rangle$, for some nontrivial element u in Γ .

The remainder of this section is devoted to prove Theorem 2.5. In the sequel we let Γ to be a fixed nonabelian torsion-free hyperbolic group.

Definition 2.6.

- A sequence of homomorphisms $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ from H to Γ is called *stable* if for any $h \in H$ either $f_n(h) = 1$ for all but finitely many n , or $f_n(h) \neq 1$ for all but finitely many n . The *stable kernel* of $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, denoted $\text{Ker}_\infty((f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}})$, is the set of elements $h \in H$ such that $f_n(h) = 1$ for all but finitely many n .

- A *restricted Γ -limit group* is a Γ -group G such that there exists a Γ -group H and a stable sequence of Γ -homomorphisms $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ from H to Γ such that $G = H/\text{Ker}_\infty((f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}})$.

The proof of the following lemma is straightforward and it is left to the reader.

Lemma 2.7. *Let $S \subseteq \Gamma[x]$ such that $V(S)$ is irreducible and nonempty.*

(1) *The group $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$ is a Γ -group and for any finite subset A of $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$ such that $1 \notin A$ there exists a Γ -homomorphism $f : \Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x) \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that $1 \notin f(A)$.*

(2) *Let $\varphi : \Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x) \rightarrow L$ be a Γ -epimorphism where L is a restricted Γ -limit group. Then there exists $U \subseteq \Gamma[x]$ such that $V(U)$ is irreducible and nonempty and $L = \Gamma_{\bar{U}}(x)$. \square*

It follows in particular, by Lemma 2.7(1), that if $V(S)$ is irreducible and nonempty then $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$ is a restricted Γ -limit group. Lemma 2.7(1) implies also that Γ is existentially closed in $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$.

Definition 2.8. [CG05, Definition 4.16] Let G be a group which is the fundamental group of a graph of groups Λ . Let H be a nontrivial elliptic subgroup of G with respect to Λ . The *elliptic abelian neighbourhood* of H is the subgroup \hat{H} generated by all the elliptic elements of G which commute with a nontrivial element of H . \square

Definition 2.9. A restricted Γ -limit group G is said *weakly constructible* if one of the following cases holds:

(1) $G = H *_C K$, where $\Gamma \leq H$ and C is a nontrivial cyclic group and K is noncyclic;

(2) $G = \langle H, t | C_1^t = C_2 \rangle$, $\Gamma \leq H$ and C_1 is a nontrivial cyclic group, and there exists a proper quotient restricted Γ -limit group L of G where the corresponding Γ -epimorphism $\varphi : G \rightarrow L$ is one-to-one in restriction to the elliptic abelian neighbourhood of H .

We will use the following theorem, which is sufficient for our purpose, and whose proof proceeds in a similar way to that of [Sel01, CG05]. For completeness, the proof is given in the appendix.

Theorem 2.10. *Let G be a restricted Γ -limit group. If G is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ and if it is freely indecomposable relative to Γ then G is weakly constructible.* \square

Proof of Theorem 2.5.

Let $S \subseteq \Gamma[x]$ such that $V(S)$ is irreducible and nonempty. We may assume that $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$ is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ and it is freely indecomposable relative to Γ . By Lemma 2.7, every proper quotient of $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$, which is a restricted Γ -limit group, is of the form $\Gamma_{\bar{U}}(x)$. Hence, by the descending chain condition on Γ -limit groups, we may assume that the theorem holds for all proper quotients of $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$ which are restricted Γ -limit groups. By Theorem 2.10, we treat the two cases (1) and (2) of Definition 2.9.

Since any two-generator subgroup of Γ is free, we have the following claim whose proof proceeds in a similar way to that of [CG05, Claim 4.25] and it is left to the reader.

Claim 1. *Let G be a Γ -limit group and T_1, T_2 two abelian subgroups of G . Then either $\langle T_1, T_2 \rangle$ is abelian or $\langle T_1, T_2 \rangle = T_1 * T_2$.* \square

We now prove the following claim.

Claim 2. *Suppose that $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle H, t | C_1^t = C_2 \rangle$, where $\Gamma \leq H$ and C_1 is cyclic, is a restricted Γ -limit group which is freely indecomposable relative to Γ and such that:*

- (i) *there exists a proper quotient restricted Γ -limit group L of $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)$ where the corresponding Γ -epimorphism $\varphi : \Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) \rightarrow L$ is one-to-one in restriction to the elliptic abelian neighbourhood of H ;*
- (ii) *every proper restricted Γ -limit group quotient of $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)$ satisfies the conclusion of the theorem.*

Then H is Γ -isomorphic to Γ .

Proof. Since $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)$ is a CSA-group either C_1 or C_2 is malnormal in H . We treat the case C_1 is malnormal in H , the other case being similar.

Let $D = C_H(C_2)$. We make the following two assumptions:

- (a) C_1 and C_2 are not conjugate in H ;
- (b) D is noncyclic;

and we show that we obtain a contradiction.

By (a) the HNN-extension is separated, and thus, since C_1 is malnormal, we have $tDt^{-1} = C_{\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)}(C_1)$ and $D = C_{\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)}(C_2)$. By putting $D' = tDt^{-1}$, and since $\hat{H} = \langle H, \hat{C}_1, \hat{C}_2 \rangle = \langle H, D' \rangle$, we get

$$\hat{H} = H *_{C_1} D', \quad \Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle \hat{H}, t | D'^t = D \rangle.$$

We notice that D and D' are not conjugate in \hat{H} . By construction D and D' are malnormal in \hat{H} . Hence, by Proposition 2.3, $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)$ is generated by $\Gamma \cup \{k_1 t k_2\}$ for some $k_1, k_2 \in \hat{H}$. We replace D' by $U = D'^{k_1^{-1}}$, D by $V = D^{k_2}$ and t by $r = k_1 t k_2$, and thus we get

$$\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle \hat{H}, r | U^r = V \rangle,$$

and $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)$ is generated by $\Gamma \cup \{r\}$. Using normal forms, we conclude that $\hat{H} = \langle \Gamma, U, V \rangle$. We notice also that U and V are not conjugate in \hat{H} . Using normal forms, we conclude that either $U \cap \Gamma \neq 1$ or $V \cap \Gamma \neq 1$. Without loss of generality we assume that $U \cap \Gamma \neq 1$.

Clearly L is freely indecomposable with respect to Γ . If L is Γ -isomorphic to Γ then, since φ is one-to-one in restriction to H , we get the required conclusion. Hence we assume that $L = \langle \Gamma, s | u^s = u \rangle$.

Since L is generated by $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi(r)\}$, by Proposition 2.3, $\varphi(r) = \gamma_1 s^\varepsilon \gamma_2$ for some $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma$, $\varepsilon = \pm 1$, and without loss of generality we assume that $\varepsilon = 1$.

We claim that $U^\gamma \leq \langle u, s \rangle$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Since $U \cap \Gamma \neq 1$, we let $\gamma_0 \in U \cap \Gamma$. Then $U \leq C_L(\gamma_0)$ and since U is noncyclic, we conclude that $C_L(\gamma_0) = \langle u, s \rangle^\gamma$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$; and we obtain the required conclusion.

Replacing U by U^γ , we assume that $\gamma = 1$. Replacing also V by some of its conjugates, we assume that $\gamma_2 = 1$. Hence we conclude

$$U = \langle u, s^p \rangle, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad V = U^{\gamma s}.$$

Suppose towards a contradiction that $p \neq \pm 1$. We claim that $\hat{H} = \langle \Gamma, U \rangle * V$, which gives

$$\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle \Gamma, U \rangle *_{U=V^t} \langle V^t, t \rangle = B * \mathbb{Z}, \quad \Gamma \leq B,$$

which is a contradiction.

Clearly $\langle u, \gamma \rangle$ is free of rank 2, as otherwise we obtain that U and V are conjugate in \hat{H} ; which is a contradiction. It follows that $\langle \Gamma, V \rangle = \Gamma * V$.

Clearly we also have $\langle \Gamma, U \rangle = \langle \Gamma, s^p | u^{s^p} = u \rangle$. Since $p \neq \pm 1$, we get that the length

$$|\gamma_1 s^{\varepsilon_1 p} \gamma_2 s^{\varepsilon_2 p} \dots \gamma_n s^{\varepsilon_n p} \gamma_{n+1} \cdot s^{-1} \gamma^{-1} d \gamma s|$$

is greater than

$$|\gamma_1 s^{\varepsilon_1 p} \gamma_2 s^{\varepsilon_2 p} \dots \gamma_n s^{\varepsilon_n p} \gamma_{n+1}|, \quad |s^{-1} \gamma^{-1} d \gamma s|,$$

for any reduced sequence $\gamma_1 s^{\varepsilon_1 p} \gamma_2 s^{\varepsilon_2 p} \dots \gamma_n s^{\varepsilon_n p} \gamma_{n+1}$ of $\langle \Gamma, U \rangle$ and for any nontrivial element d of U . Thus by [OH06, Lemma 4.2], we get the required contradiction.

Therefore $p = \pm 1$ and thus $U = \langle u, s \rangle$. But this implies $\varphi(H) = L$ and thus U and V are conjugate in \hat{H} ; which is also a contradiction.

So finally we conclude that one of the following two cases holds:

- (1) C_1 and C_2 are conjugate in H ;
- (2) $C_H(C_1)$ and $C_H(C_2)$ are cyclic.

We claim that in each case we have

$$\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle \langle \Gamma, c \rangle, t | c'^t = c \rangle,$$

where $c' \in \Gamma$ and $H = \langle \Gamma, c \rangle$.

Suppose that (1) holds. By rewriting the HNN-extension, we may assume that $C_1 = C_2$. By Proposition 2.3, $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)$ is generated by h_1th_2 for some $h_1, h_2 \in H$. Hence

$$\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle H, s | D_1^s = D_2 \rangle,$$

where $s = h_1th_2$, $D_1 = C_1^{h_1^{-1}}$, $D_2 = C_2^{h_2}$. Using normal forms we conclude that $H = \langle \Gamma, D_1, D_2 \rangle$.

Let d_1 (resp. d_2) generates D_1 (resp. D_2). We claim that either $d_1 \in \Gamma$ or $d_2 \in \Gamma$. Since d_1 can be written as a word on $\Gamma \cup \{s\}$, using normal forms we get $d_1^n \in \Gamma$ or $d_2^n \in \Gamma$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \neq 0$. Suppose that $d_1^n \in \Gamma$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \neq 0$. Since Γ is existentially closed in $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)$ (Lemma 2.7(1)), there exists $\gamma \in \Gamma$ such that $\gamma^n = d_1^n$. Since G is torsion-free and commutative transitive, we get $d_1 = \gamma$ as claimed. Therefore

$$\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle \langle \Gamma, c \rangle, t | c'^t = c \rangle,$$

where $c' \in \Gamma$ and $H = \langle \Gamma, c \rangle$ as required.

Now suppose that (2) holds with (1) does not hold. Proceeding as before, we have

$$\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle \hat{H}, r | U^r = V \rangle,$$

where in this case U and V are cyclic and malnormal, and the HNN-extension is separated. Proceeding as above we conclude that $\hat{H} = \langle \Gamma, U, V \rangle$ and also that $U \leq \Gamma$ or $V \leq \Gamma$, and without loss of generality we assume that $U \leq \Gamma$.

We claim that $H = \hat{H}$. Since $\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x)$ is a CSA-group, either $C_1 = \langle c_1 \rangle$ is malnormal or $C_2 = \langle c_2 \rangle$ is malnormal in H . We suppose that C_1 is malnormal the other case can be treated similarly. Without loss of generality, after conjugation, we may also suppose that $C_1 \leq U$. Since V is cyclic we get $c_2 = d_1^p$ for some $p \in \mathbb{Z}$. Hence, proceeding as above, since c_1 and c_2 are conjugate and $c_1 \in \Gamma$ we conclude that $p = \pm 1$. Therefore C_2 is also malnormal. Finally we conclude that

$$\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle \langle \Gamma, c \rangle, t | c'^t = c \rangle,$$

where $c' \in \Gamma$ and $H = \langle \Gamma, c \rangle$ as required.

Hence in each case, we have

$$\Gamma_{\bar{V}}(x) = \langle \langle \Gamma, c \rangle, t | c'^t = c \rangle,$$

where $c' \in \Gamma$ and $H = \langle \Gamma, c \rangle$. By Lemma 2.7(2), $L = \Gamma_{\bar{U}}(x)$ for some $U \subseteq \Gamma[x]$. Clearly $\Gamma_{\bar{U}}(x)$ is freely indecomposable relative to Γ . If $\Gamma_{\bar{U}}(x)$ is Γ -isomorphic to Γ then we get the required conclusion as φ is one-to-one in restriction to H .

Therefore $\Gamma_{\bar{U}}(x) = \langle \Gamma, s | u^s = u \rangle$. We claim that $\varphi(c) \in \Gamma$ and this will end the proof. We shall denote by c the image of c in $\Gamma_{\bar{U}}(x)$. Recall that $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(t) = \langle \langle \Gamma, c \rangle, t | c'^t = c \rangle$, and thus $c'^{\varphi(t)} = c$. Set $t' = \varphi(t)$. Since $\Gamma \cup \{t'\}$ generates $\Gamma_{\bar{U}}(x)$, without loss of generality, $t' = \gamma_1 s \gamma_2$ for some $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma$ by Proposition 2.3.

Replacing s by s^{γ_2} and u by u^{γ_2} we may assume that $\gamma_2 = 1$ and we write $t' = \gamma s$. Therefore $c = s^{-1}\gamma^{-1}c'\gamma s$. It follows that $\langle \Gamma, c \rangle = \Gamma *_{u=u^s} \langle u^s, c \rangle$.

By Claim 1, $\langle u^s, c \rangle$ is either free of rank 2 or abelian. If $\langle u^s, c \rangle$ is free of rank 2, then $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$ will be freely decomposable with respect to Γ ; a contradiction to our assumption. If $\langle u^s, c \rangle$ is abelian then $[s, c] = 1$ and thus $c = \gamma^{-1}c'\gamma \in \Gamma$ as claimed. This ends the proof of the claim. \square

Now we treat the two cases of Definition 2.9.

Case (1). Let $G = H *_C K$ be the given splitting with K is noncyclic and $\Gamma \leq H$. Since G is a CSA-group, C is malnormal either in H or K . We claim that K is abelian. Let

$$H' = H *_C C', K' = K, C' = C_K(C),$$

whenever C is malnormal in H and

$$H' = H, K' = C' *_C K, C' = C_H(C),$$

whenever C is malnormal in K . We get $G = H' *_C K'$ with $\Gamma \leq H'$ and $C' < K'$ is malnormal in both H' and K' . By Proposition 2.3, and without loss of generality, $x = hk$ where $h \in H'$ and $k \in K'$.

Let $v \in K$. Then v can be written as a reduced word on $\Gamma \cup \{hk\}$. By reducing this word with respect to the structure of the free product with amalgamation, we get $v \in \langle k, C' \rangle$ and thus $K' = \langle k, C' \rangle$.

By Claim 1, either K' is abelian or $K' = C' * \langle k \rangle$. Clearly the later case is impossible as otherwise $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x)$ will be freely decomposable relative to Γ ; a contradiction with our assumption.

Therefore K' is abelian and in particular K is abelian as claimed. Since C has an infinite index in K we can write $K = C_0 \times C_1 \times \cdots \times C_n$, where $C_0 = \langle t_0 \rangle$, $C = \langle c \rangle$ with $c = t_0^p$ for some $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \geq 1$ and each C_i is cyclic. We let, for $0 \leq i \leq n$,

$$L_0 = H *_C C_0, L_1 = \langle L_0, t_1 | C_0^{t_1} = C_0 \rangle,$$

$$L_i = \langle L_{i-1}, t_i | (C_0 \times \cdots \times C_{i-1})^{t_i} = (C_0 \times \cdots \times C_{i-1}) \rangle.$$

We see that each L_i is a proper quotient of L_{i+1} and $\Gamma_{\bar{S}}(x) = L_n$. Hence by induction each L_i satisfies conclusions of the theorem for $0 \leq i \leq n-1$.

We claim that L_0 is Γ -isomorphic to Γ . We see that L_1 satisfies all the assumptions of Claim 2 and thus L_0 is Γ -isomorphic to Γ as desired.

We claim that $n = 1$. Suppose towards a contradiction that $n \geq 2$.

We have

$$L_2 = \langle \langle L_0, t_1 | t_0^{t_1} = t_0 \rangle, t_2 | t_0^{t_2} = t_0, t_1^{t_2} = t_1 \rangle.$$

By Proposition 2.3, L_2 is generated by $\Gamma \cup \{h_1 t_2 h_2\}$ where $h_1, h_2 \in L_1$. Again, since L_1 is generated by $\Gamma \cup \{h_1 h_2\}$ we find, by Proposition 2.3, $h_1 h_2 = \gamma_1 t_1^{\pm 1} \gamma_2$ for some $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in L_0$. Now there exists a word $w(\bar{x}; y)$ such that $t_1 = w(\bar{\gamma}; (h_1 t_2 h_2))$, and thus in $L_0 \times \langle t_1 \rangle \times \langle t_2 \rangle$ we have

$$w(\bar{\gamma}; h_1 t_2 h_2) = w(\bar{\gamma}; h_1 h_2 t_2) = v(\bar{\gamma}; \gamma_1 \gamma_2) (t_1^{\pm 1} t_2)^p = t_1,$$

for some $p \neq 0$, $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, which is clearly a contradiction.

Hence $n = 1$ as claimed and finally

$$\Gamma_{\bar{s}}(x) = \langle \Gamma, t_1 | t_0^{t_1} = t_0 \rangle.$$

Case (2). Let $\Gamma_{\bar{s}}(x) = \langle H, t | c_1^t = c_2 \rangle$. $\Gamma_{\bar{s}}(x)$ satisfies all the assumptions of Claim 2, and thus H is Γ -isomorphic to Γ . Therefore $\Gamma_{\bar{s}}(x) = \langle \Gamma, t | c^t = c \rangle$. Since Γ is existentially closed in $\Gamma_{\bar{s}}(x)$, c and c' are conjugate in Γ . Thus $\Gamma_{\bar{s}}(x)$ can be rewritten as $\langle \Gamma, s | u^s = u \rangle$ and we obtain the required conclusion. This ends the proof in this case and the proof of the theorem. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 1.1 shows (2) \Rightarrow (1), so we show (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $H = \langle a, b \rangle$ be a nontrivial two-generator subgroup of Γ . We may suppose without loss of generality that a is root-free. We claim that the group $\Gamma *_a \langle a, b' \rangle$ is a restricted Γ -limit group, where $\langle a, b \rangle \cong \langle a, b' \rangle$. Since a is root-free, by applying [GW07, Lemma 5.4], we see that the group $\langle \Gamma, t | a^t = a \rangle$ is a restricted Γ -limit group. We have $\langle \Gamma, b^t \rangle = \Gamma *_a \langle a, b^t \rangle$ with $\langle a, b^t \rangle \cong \langle a, b \rangle$. Hence $\Gamma *_a \langle a, b' \rangle$ is a restricted Γ -limit group, where we can take $b' = b^t$.

Let

$$S(x) = \{w(x) \in \Gamma[x] | \Gamma *_a \langle a, b' \rangle \models w(b') = 1\}.$$

It is not hard to see that

$$\Gamma_{\bar{s}}(x) \cong_{\Gamma} \Gamma *_a \langle a, x \rangle,$$

with $\langle a, x \rangle \cong \langle a, b \rangle$.

Suppose that $[a, b] \neq 1$. Then $V(S)$ is infinite and irreducible. Hence, by (1), $V(S)$ is a coset of a centralizer. So let $u, v \in \Gamma$ such that $V(S) = vC_{\Gamma}(u)$. By applying [GW07, Lemma 5.4], we conclude that

$$\Gamma_{\bar{s}}(x) \cong_{\Gamma} \langle \Gamma, s | u^s = u \rangle,$$

where $x = vs$.

Suppose that $\langle a, x \rangle$ is not free of rank 2. Then there exists a nontrivial relation and using normal forms, we conclude that either $a^p = u^q$ or $v^{-1}a^pv = u^q$ for some $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$. If the latter case holds then we may replace u by vuv^{-1} and s by vsv^{-1} and thus we get $x = sv$. Thus we conclude that we may assume $a^p = u^q$ for some $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $x = vs$ or $x = sv$. Since a and u are root-free, we get $a = u^{\pm 1}$ and without loss of generality, we assume that $a = u$.

Returning to our first construction, we get

$$\langle \Gamma, b^t \rangle = \Gamma *_a \langle a, b^t \rangle = \langle \Gamma, s | a^s = a \rangle \leq \langle \Gamma, t | a^t = a \rangle,$$

and thus $s = a^pt^q$ for some $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$. Hence $b^t = va^pt^q$ or $b^t = t^qa^pv$. In the group $\Gamma \times \langle t \rangle$ we get $q = 0$. Hence we find $b^t = va^p$ and thus $b \in \langle a \rangle$, which is a contradiction. Therefore $\langle a, x \rangle$ is free of rank 2. \square

3. APPENDIX

In this appendix, we give a proof of the following theorem, where Γ is a torsion-free hyperbolic group. For the notions used here, and which are not defined, we refer the reader to [CG05].

Theorem 3.1. *Let G be a restricted Γ -limit group. If G is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ and if it is freely indecomposable relative to Γ , G is weakly constructible.* \square

Definition 3.2. A cyclic splitting (relative to Γ) is *essential* if any edge group is of infinite index in any vertex group. \square

The proof of the following proposition is similar to that of [GW07, Theorem 3.7] and it is left to the reader.

Proposition 3.3. *A restricted Γ -limit group which is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ and which is freely indecomposable relative to Γ admits an essential cyclic splitting (relative to Γ).* \square

Definition 3.4. [Sel01, Definition 8.3] Let G be a restricted Γ -limit group which is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ and which is freely indecomposable relative to Γ . The *restricted modular group* $RMod(G)$ is the subgroup of $Aut(G)$ generated by the following families of automorphisms of G , which fix pointwise the vertex group stabilized by Γ in the restricted cyclic JSJ-decomposition of G with respect to Γ :

(1) Dehn twists along edges of the restricted cyclic JSJ-decomposition of G .

(2) Dehn twists along essential s.c.c. in CMQ vertex groups in the restricted cyclic JSJ-decomposition of G .

(3) Let A be an abelian vertex group in the restricted cyclic JSJ-decomposition of G . Let $A_1 < A$ be the subgroup generated by all edge groups connected to the vertex stabilized by A in the cyclic JSJ-decomposition of G . Every automorphism of A which fixes pointwise A_1 can be extended to an automorphism of G which fixes the vertex stabilized by Γ . We call these generalized Dehn twists and they form the third family of automorphisms that generate $RMod(G)$. \square

Definition 3.5. (Shortening quotients) Let G be a restricted Γ -limit group endowed with a finite generating set B .

(1) A Γ -homomorphism $h : G \rightarrow \Gamma$ is said *short* if

$$\max_{b \in B} |h(b)| \leq \max_{b \in B} |h(\tau(b))|,$$

for any restricted modular automorphism $\tau \in RMod(G)$. Here $|\cdot|$ denotes the word length with respect to some fixed, for all the rest of this section, finite generating set of Γ .

(2) Let $(h_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of short Γ -homomorphisms. The group $G/Ker_\infty((h_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}})$ is called a *shortening quotient* of G . \square

Theorem 3.6. [Sel01, Claim 5.3][Sel02, Proposition 1.15] *Let G be a restricted Γ -limit group which is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ and which is freely indecomposable relative to Γ . Then every shortening quotient of G is a strict quotient.* \square

Proposition 3.7. *Let G be a restricted Γ -limit group which is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ and which is freely indecomposable relative to Γ . Then either G is a free extension of a centralizer or G is weakly constructible.*

We begin first with the following lemma which is analogous to [CG05, Proposition 4.12].

Lemma 3.8. *Let H be a restricted Γ -limit group with a one edge cyclic splitting $H = A *_C B$ or $A *_C$ satisfying the following property: there exists a Γ -epimorphism $\varphi : H \rightarrow L$, where L is a restricted Γ -limit group, such that φ is one-to-one in restriction to the elliptic abelian neighbourhood of each vertex group.*

Then there exists a sequence of Dehn twists $(\tau_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ on H , fixing point-wise A , such that $(\varphi \circ \tau_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to the identity of H .

Proof. Proceeding as in the proof of Theorem 2.5, one first transform the given splitting to another one which is either 1-acylindrical or a free extension of a centralizer. Then the rest of the proof proceeds in a similar way to that of [CG05, Proposition 4.12] and [Sel01, Theorem 5.12], by using [GW07, Lemma 5.4] instead of Baumslag's lemma [CG05, Lemma 3.5] and by choosing the Dehn twist along some $c \in C$. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.7.

The proof proceeds in a similar way to that of [CG05, Proposition 4.18, Proposition 4.18] and [Sel01, Proposition 5.10]. We suppose that G is not a free extension of a centralizer and that it does not satisfy (1) of Definition 2.9.

Let Λ to be the cyclic JSJ-decomposition of G which is nontrivial by Proposition 3.3. Suppose first that Λ has an abelian vertex group G_v such that A_1 has an infinite index in G_v , where A_1 is the group generated by incident edge groups. Then in that case G can be written as a nontrivial free extension of a centralizer.

Thus we may assume that for each abelian vertex group G_v , the subgroup generated by incident edge groups has finite index in G_v . Hence by definition each restricted modular automorphism τ is a conjugation in restriction to each nonsurface type vertex group, to each edge group and the identity on the vertex group containing Γ .

Let $(f_i : G \rightarrow \Gamma)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of Γ -homomorphisms converging to the identity of G . For each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ choose τ_i to be a restricted modular automorphism such that $f_i \circ \tau_i$ is short. Up to extracting a subsequence, we may assume that $(f_i \circ \tau_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to a restricted Γ -limit group L and we let $\varphi : G \rightarrow L$ to be the natural map. By Theorem 3.6, L is a proper quotient.

Proceeding as in [CG05, Proposition 4.18], we conclude that φ is one-to-one in restriction to the elliptic abelian neighborhood of each nonsurface vertex group and of the vertex group containing Γ

Let A be the vertex group containing Γ and let e be an edge incident to A . Write $H = A *_C B$ or $H = A *_C$ the subgroup of G corresponding to the amalgam or HNN-extension carried by e .

Suppose that $H = A *_C B$ and B is abelian. Since $H \leq \hat{A}$, it follows that φ is one-to-one in restriction to H . Let $\bar{\Lambda}$ be the graph of groups obtained by collapsing e . Then H is a vertex group and φ is one-to-one in restriction to elliptic abelian neighborhood of each vertex group of $\bar{\Lambda}$. If there is a another vertex abelian group H' connected to H , we do the same construction. At the end of the procedure we get a cyclic splitting Λ' such that if an edge is connected to the vertex group containing Γ in Λ' with different end points then in the corresponding amalgam $H = A *_C K$, K is nonabelian. But this contradicts our hypothesis; because in that case $G = D_1 *_C D_2$ with D_2 noncyclic and $\Gamma \leq D_1$.

Hence G can be written as $G = \langle K, t_1, \dots, t_n | C_i^{t_i} = C'_i \rangle$ for some cyclic subgroups $C_1, \dots, C_n, C'_1, \dots, C'_n$ of K and $\Gamma \leq A \leq K \leq \hat{A}$ and φ is one-to-one in restriction to \hat{A} . If for some i and $a \in K$, $C_i \cap C_i'^a \neq 1$ then G can be written as a free extension of a centralizer. Hence for any i and $a \in K$, $C_i \cap C_i'^a = 1$.

If $n = 1$ we get the required conclusion. So we suppose that $n \geq 2$.

Let $H = \langle K, t_1 | C_1^t = C'_1 \rangle$ and let e be the edge corresponding to C_1 . Lemma 3.8 applies in this case and we get a sequence of Dehn twists $(\tau_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ on H such that $(\varphi \circ \tau_i)|_H$ converges to the identity of H . Up to extracting a subsequence, we may assume that $(\varphi \circ \tau_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to a Γ -epimorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow L'$, where L' is a restricted Γ -limit group and where we identify τ_i with its natural extension to the entire group G . Let $\bar{\Lambda}$ be the graph of groups obtained by collapsing e . By construction ϕ is one-to-one in restriction to the elliptic abelian neighborhood of the vertex group. If the obtained ϕ is not one-to-one, we conclude by induction on n .

So suppose that ϕ is one-to-one. We consider in this case the connected component Λ_1 of $\Lambda \setminus e$. Then φ is one-to-one in restriction to the elliptic abelian neighborhood of the fundamental group of Λ_1 . Hence we obtain a one edge cyclic splitting of G such that φ is one-to-one in restriction to the elliptic abelian neighborhood of the vertex group. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1.

Let G be a restricted Γ -limit group which is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ and which is freely indecomposable relative to Γ . By the descending chain condition on restricted Γ -limit groups, we may assume that every restricted Γ -limit proper quotient of G satisfies the conclusion of the theorem if it satisfies its hypothesis.

By Proposition 3.7, we may assume that G is a nontrivial free extension of a centralizer. Set $G = \langle H, t | C^t = C \rangle$ where C is a nontrivial abelian subgroup of H and $\Gamma \leq H$.

Define $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ by $\phi(t) = 1$ and the identity on H .

If C is cyclic then we get the required conclusion. So we suppose that C is noncyclic. Clearly H is not Γ -isomorphic to Γ . Similarly if H is freely decomposable with respect to Γ then C is contained in some conjugate of a factor and thus G is itself freely decomposable with respect to Γ .

Hence H satisfies the hypothesis of the theorem and by induction we conclude that H is weakly constructible.

Suppose that $H = A *_T B$ where $\Gamma \leq A$, T is nontrivial and cyclic and B is noncyclic. Since C is noncyclic we conclude, up conjugation, that $C \leq A$ or $C \leq B$. Therefore G can be written as $A' *_T B'$ with B' is noncyclic.

Now suppose that $H = A *_T$. Let L be the proper restricted Γ -limit quotient of H given by the definition and let $\varphi : H \rightarrow L$ be the corresponding Γ -epimorphism.

Suppose first that C is not elliptic in the splitting $H = A *_T$. Since C is noncyclic, we conclude that H can be written $H = A *_T C'$ where C' is a conjugate of C . Hence G can be written as $G = A *_T C''$, with C'' is noncyclic and we get the required conclusion.

Suppose now that C is elliptic in the splitting $H = A *_T$ and without loss of generality that $C \leq A$.

Let $C' = C_L(\varphi(C))$ and let $L' = \langle L, s | C'^s = C' \rangle$. Then L' is a restricted Γ -limit group. Define $\varphi' : G \rightarrow L'$ by $\varphi'|_H$ to be φ and $\varphi'(t) = s$. Now L' is a strict quotient of G as L is a proper quotient of H .

Then $G = \langle A, t \rangle *_T = \langle A, t | C^t = C \rangle *_T$ with $T \leq A$. Hence G has a cyclic splitting and with φ' is one-to-one in restriction to the elliptic abelian neighborhood of $\langle A, t | C^t = C \rangle$. \square

We close this appendix with the following proposition.

Proposition 3.9. *Let Γ be a torsion-free hyperbolic group and let $H \leq \Gamma$ be a proper subgroup definable by a quantifier-free formula. Then H is abelian.*

Proof. Since Γ is equationally noetherian, H is closed in the Zariski topology. Hence H is definable by a finite union of varieties. Without loss of generality we assume that H is definable by an equation, the general case can be treated similarly. So suppose that H is definable by $w(c_1, \dots, c_p; x) = 1$. Let $a \in H$. By [GW07, Lemma 5.4], since for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $w(c_1, \dots, c_p; a^n) = 1$, we obtain $a \in C_\Gamma(c_1) \cup \dots \cup C_\Gamma(c_p)$. But if H is nonabelian, H contains a nonabelian free subgroup and we get a contradiction. \square

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